THE FACTORY EXEMPTION QUESTION.

We cheerfully accord to Mr. Scudday the opportunity to publish his speech in the House of Representatives in opposition to the existing law which exempts manufactories from taxation for a period of ten years, but in doing so we must not be understood as sanctioning that the publication of the mere fact that a member of the Legislature spoke upon any given side of a question entitles him to have that speech published in the paper so announcing. Mr. Scudday's speech, however, is thoughtful and well prepared, so that it will be doubtless interesting and instructive to those who read it, though we do not think it will stand the test of a critical examination. It is plausible-pitched in a popular strain; but we think outside of this that it fails to advance any strong reason for the repeal he seeks. The main idea that runs through Mr. Scudday's speech is, that the exemption robs the many for the benefit of the few, and of course if this is true it is a grieyous crime. In practice the sums invested in factory stocks are raised out of surplus money, which would otherwise be put into non-taxable bonds, or in many instances fail to be returned for taxation; out of capital induced to come here from abroad, which would otherwise not be subject to taxation here. and also a portion of it is raised out of small savings by men and ladies in limited circumstances, who invest in a few shares of factory stock. These are the three classes. Now let us see what the State gives up.

To begin with, it agrees not to tax the surplus money which is invested in manufacturing for ten years. This may appear to be a great concession, but in reality it is a good trade for the State, for as a general thing there is very little surplus money returned for taxation; and when men of large means invest their moneys they frequently manage to place a considerable part of it in a manner in which it pays no taxes. The State, therefore, says to the owner of surplus capital, if you will invest it in factory stock, where it can always be seen and taxed, we will exempt it for ten years. Theoretically the State may lose, but practically we believe she makes by the bargain, if it were to stop right here. Then on the introduced capital there can be no question that the State will ultimately gain by inducing its permanent investment here, upon condition that when so invested it shall be free from taxation for ten years.

Upon the third class of investments of small savings the State also gains, for many of these sums would otherwise go to secure some temporary comfort, which would add nothing to the wealth of the State, and would not appear upon the tax books. In all these classes it will be seen that

it is at least doubtful if the State does not make more than she loses by inducing investment in factories, where it can always be reached for taxation. We do not mean to deny that sometimes money is put into factories which would otherwise go upon the tax books, but we are satisfied that a great deal goes there which would otherwise not get on the tax books, and then after ten years it is forever taxed by the State.

It is also a mistake to suppose that exemption from taxes is not an inducement for money to be invested in manufacturing. It is equal to one per cent. interest, which is one fourth or one-third as much as many men make on their money in some of the Northern Statesone-third as much as the government stated that he had in every case appointpays on its bonds.

It is likewise a mistake to claim that the exemption principle is a new one in this State. It has run through the whole history of South Carolina. We believe it was first begun in the shape of bounties for the cultivation of indigo. We believe that every railroad that was built in the State before the war was exempted from taxation, either for a period of fifty years, or in perpetuity. It has always been the policy and the practice of South Carolina to encourage attention to iniuntile industries which gave promise of profitable development.

It is equally a mistake, we think, to assume that we cannot equal the New England States in manufacturing. We have a more equitable temperature, we have longer days, and we have the cotton supply st our doors. We save the mid- of Marion, why should not his knowledge dle men in handling cotton, and the long freight hauls on the raw material, and the return freights on the amount of the manufactured goods consumed here. Before the war we were an exclusively agricultural people, and our slave system was not favorable to the development of skilled industries. Now all of this has changed, and the work of diversified industry is steadily developing, and we believe the South is destined to distance her Northern sisters in the profitable

industry of manufacturing. The value of a bale of raw cotton averages forty dollars, while the same cotton manufactured becomes from three to, perhaps, ten times as valuable, according to the fineness of the manufacture. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired to save all of this profit in our The views of the Greenville News are midst. The South, upon a crop of 4,000,000 bales, receives about \$160,000.-000, while if manufactured in our midst we would receive from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 for the same crop and its manipulation. It is, therefore, the part of political economy, and statesmanship to encourage the manufacture of this great staple in our midst. The coarser goods come first, but the finer grades will

certainly follow. In the next place, the man who invests money in factories gives employment to wise, by their Constitution, taken the many helpless women and children, who could not otherwise live so comfortably as regards the offices of Auditor and Treasurer. There was a good reason for or independently. It develops the resources, and adds to the wealth of the this as to the Auditor, for it is not the State. It builds prosperous villages, most popular man who will always make like Piedmont and Pelzer. It enhances the best Auditor. He has duties to permany fold the value of lauds around it, form which are semetimes not pleasant, by which the revenues of the State are and it was the intention to put his office the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful, tobacco fingers and slightly wounding himself in the waves against her coral bound shores, the experiments are successful. increased. It brings money into the out of the reach of popular clamor. In the waves against ner coral bound shores, and yet she does an immense shipping and yet she does an immense shipping and yet she does an immense shipping will be planted largely in that section in the thigh. We hope his wounds may not be serious.—Pickens Sentinel.

supplies, and tends to raise the price of otton. If there were factories enough in the South to manufacture our cotton. the farmer would get as much for it here as it sells for in New York or Liverpool. It is, therefore, to the interest of all classes of our people to encourage the

building of factories. Mr. Scudday says if we have any pecial favors to show, let us give them o agriculture. By all means. If Mr. Scudday knows of any legislation which would promote the agricultural interests of the State, he should speedily bring it forward: and if he can show that it will accomplish that result, the will have no lifficulty in securing its enactment, for a majority of both branches of the Legslature are agriculturalists. It is no argument to oppose doing something hat has definite benefits, in order to wait and see if something cannot be turned up in some other direction that would be beneficial.

There are other parts of Mr. Scudday's rgument which we would like to notice, but for the present we must content ourselves with looking briefly at his Constitutional argument. He contends that vhenever a bill to repeal an existing law is before the Legislature, it brings the law before the body in all of its bearings. This is correct if the word "bearings" neans its effect upon the State, but in the sense of bringing up the original questions, as Mr. Scudday implies, we do not agree with him. A very strong reason may have existed against a law in-its passage, and yet upon a bill to repeal the reason might not exist at all; as for instance the enactment of the stock-law might have been opposed for Anderson County, because of the difficuly and expense of building pasture fences, and yet if a bill to repeal the law were now to be brought forward it would not revive that original objection, or if it did it should have no force. So we contend that the bill to repeal does not bring up the Constitutional question. Our laws make it the duty of the Courts to decide natters of Constitutional law and not the Legislature. If one Legislature decides an Act to be Constitutional, would t not have as much force as another which says it is unconstitutional, The Courts, however, can settle the question inally. If the opponents of exemption believe it to be unconstitutional, why not go to the Courts and test the matter. They profess every confidence in their case and yet take good care to keep it out of the Courts. The fact is that factories are not exempt from taxation. They pay their taxes just as other people do, but the State annually gives them for ten years a sum of money equal to their taxes to foster and encourge their development. The State annually gives the State Agricultural Fair \$2,500 to foster and encourage it, and yet it has never occurred to Mr. Scudday, and those with him, that the same principle underlies both. It is a bonus in reality, though it is familiarly termed an exemption. It may be an evasion of the Constitution apparently, but it is not so in spirit. The Legislature says, in effect, we wish to give you a bonus, but cannot afford to tax the people to do so; therefore, we will give you an amount equal to all the taxes you pay, except the two mill school tax for the term of ten years. We do not pretend to say how the Courts would

remain as a part of our law. A CRITICISM REVIEWED.

decide the matter, but it is a little strange

that men who are as confident that the

law is unconstitutional, as some profess

to be, keep so persistently away from the

Courts. We believe it is a good law, and

hope the Legislature will remain progres-

sive and broad enough in its views to let

the exemption, as it is familiarly termed,

Some days ago the Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier, in speaking of the appointments of Auditors and Treasurers by Gov. Thompson, ed the incumbent where he was an efficient officer and applied for reappointment, and the correspondent indulged some reflections adverse to the primary system of electing these officers. The Greenville News comments of this correspondence as follows ;

"This is a clear and frank exposition of the leading political idea prevalent at Columbia and Charleston. That idea is that the alleged sovereign people are weak and foolish, and not to be trusted, and that the strength and wisdom lies with some select and mysterious few who know what is good for the people better than the people know themselves. Car-ried to its legitimate and natural conclusion, the article we have quoted means that popular elections and local self-govrument are humbugs and failures. If Governor Thompson knows more of the qualifications of the candidates for Treasbe equally superior regarding the candi dates for Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioner, and why should not the President of the United State be better qualified to select a Governor for South

Carolina than the citizens of the State? "All this talk about caring for the people and guarding them against their own follies is undemocratic and absurd. The people know what they want done and who they want to do it. They are competent to select proper men to man-age their affairs, and if they are not, should be allowed to suffer for their de-

ficiency.' The above extract strikes us as exceedingly unfair to Governor Thompson. The article which drew forth this criticism is merely the expression of a correspondent. Governor Thompson was neither called upon to affirm nor deny the correctness of the statements made. no doubt very popular with a large number of people who have probably not considered the matter much. It is, however, not undemocratic for the selection of some officers to be made without consulting the verdict of a popular election. The judicial officers of the State and of the United States are not elected by the people, because the people themselves, by the Federal and State Constitution, have taken the election of these officers away from the people. They have like-

right of election away from the people

officers, not County only in their character. Every other County in the State is interested in the work of the Auditor and Treasurer for Richland County as well as the people of Richland, and there is, therefore, some reason why the people of one County should not have absolute control of who is to fill these offices. We believe it would be to the State's interest to send a Charleston man to Greenville and a Greenville man to Charleston. and so on, to assess property. The effect would be to have a fuller and fairer valuation of property in the State. The people do not care so much about these things, after all, as the office seekers do. All they want is polite, efficient and honorable officials, and they are, by no means, so anxious to deprive the Governor of the duty devolved on him under the Castitution as the men who want the office, which another good man holds, are to have an election in the hope of getting in where, under civil service reform, they would have no chance of securing an appointment.

THAT LAND CLAIM.

The Greenville News, commenting on the article of the INTELLIGENCER endorsing the views of the Pickens Sentinel upon the Brown land claim in Pickens and Oconee Counties, says :

The above extract is from the Ander-

son INTELLIGENCER and is proof enough

that that able newspaper, like the esteemed contemporary it quotes from, is talking of something it knows nothing about. The bill alluded to was intended to make a good title, not to "one Brown representing a German syndicate," but to the heirs of Col. Brown, of Charleston, who have as much right to the unoccupied portion of the property alluded to as the proprietor of the INTELLIGENCER has to anything he has bought and paid for. Col. Brown purchased a claim from parties to whom it came by due process of law from the original grantee from the State, and it is held by his widow and daughters who are "our own people." Their title 's perfect with the exception of one old paper which has been lost from the clerk's office in Pickens or Anlerson. The Legislature was asked to enable these heirs to give good title to a German syndicate which proposed to pay \$25,000 for the portion of the land now occupied and settle immigrants upon it. Legislature refused to grant this perfectly proper request and permit a transaction which would certainly have allowed the widow and children of an honest South Carolina citizen to realize on property bonestly inherited from him, would probably have been of immense benefit to the State, because it did not know anything more about the matter than our esteemed cotemporaries do, and,

like them, undertook to act without tak-

ng the trouble to learn. We may have fallen into some error about the personel of this claim in common with our Pickens contemporary, but the principle upon which we based our position is, we still think correct. From our Greenville contemporary's statement. the facts are that Col. John Brown, years ago, had a claim to certain lands granted him, or some predecessor by the State in Pickens and Oconee Counties-then Pendleton County-which he did not think worth enough to keep in position to be enforced. He and his heirs have remained silent for many years, during which time parties have acquired a better science claim to push her demands over title before the law than they have— into the region of theology, intolerant of and can be completed within six months. many of these people who now hold these lands have paid their money for them, believing that they had good titles to of defending her citadel? Is it tolerathem. What we said was, that if the tion in science to demand of theologians State has any rights which she wants to the control of a text of Scripture by give away to anybody in these lands, it would be more just to give those rights to And intolerance in theologians to demur the men who have paid their money for to that demand? Is it intolerance to be them, and are now living upon them, or seriously convinced that a scientific using them, than to give them to persons who have either negligently or wilfully stood by and permitted hundreds of men is the result of ignorance, how does it to settle and purchase these lands. We do not think the State should interfere between these parties, but if she does, then we think the principles of equity would be most subserved by releasing the State's interest to the actual settlers, and not to speculators. We think the Legislature was right in letting the matter

FINISHING THE STATE HOUSE.

The Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist

The commissioners appointed to superintend the repairs on the State House have elected Mr. John B. Niernsee as architect of the building, and can complete it at less expense and more satiffacorily, perhaps, than any other who could en selected. He is now a resident of Baltimore, but will at once remove with his family to Columbia. The Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to be ex-pended on the building this year. It will equire \$750,000 to complete it, and after the work is begun the appropriations for its continuance will probably be made

The selection of Mr. Niernsee is a judicious one, and guarantees satisfactory architecture to the people of the State.

Choking to Death.

MIDWAY, December 29 .- A very remarkable surgical operation was performed yesterday by Dr. W. B. Steedley, of this place. A child 9 years of age, named George Brabham, a son of our townsman, N. M. Brabham, whilst eating a robin and some nuts had a piece lodge in his throat which stopped his breath en-tirely. The rest of the family were all absent, but on their return a few moments afterwards he was apparently in the last throes of death, as he could only move his arms like a person about to expire. A runner was dispatched for the who lives about a quarter of a nile off, and who came with all imaginable speed. After a critical examination, when he found that the child could not breathe, he performed a difficult and dangerous surgical operation, cutting the boy's throat and windpipe and introducing a rubber tube into the windpipe, after which the boy commenced to breathe. The doctor performed the operation with out administering any anæsthetic, and the child did not appear to regard it at all. The most wonderful part of it is that he appears to be mending every hour, and with every indication that he will recover. - Correspondence News and

A severe cyclone passed over the Caw-Caw section of Orangeburg County one day last week. Much damage was done to outbuildings and trees, but no

lives were lost. - Key West is one of the most peculiar cities in the world. She has a population of more than 15,000, principally whites, but has no chimneys, no show windows, no brick blocks, no fine buildings, no planing mills, no steam mills, no machine shops, no farmers driving in with loaded teams, no country roads, no

What is lutolerance?

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: Your article of Dec. 18th on the Theological Seminary in Columbia, to which Mr. Smyth, of Pelzer, refers in your issue of January 1st, was taken, as I supposed, from the Columbia Register, from which copies were taken by many other papers throughout the country. Nothing prejudicial to either the friends or opponents of Dr. Woodrow was said in that article, or in your abstract of it, as far as appeared to me. But when Mr. Smyth says: "As we

his co-Presbyters who sat with him as

his peers in the late Synod at Greenville. It is not desirable, on many accounts, to protract this discussion at present; but it would be a pity if your readers should infer from the above statement that part of that Synod was tolerant and a part intolerant. It was a perfectly open and free discussion. I have never listened to a discussion in which all the courtesies of public debate were so finely observed, or one so free from parliamentary trick or maneuvre. Dr. Woodrow himself most admirably exemplified the courtesy and eloquence of the occasion. There was tolerance all round and through the house. Dr. Woodrow was requested to select his own hours for speaking, and as many hours as he might desire. He availed himself of that privilege, and wisely selected the last that were to close the debate, and spoke seven hours. The Synod listened with profound and respectful attention, without any interruption, except politely to ask a question, which Dr. Woodrow had solicited of all the members. It any reason in it 'bat Synod was not, and statement of Mayor Courtenay as to the was avowed as many times as there was would not, sit in judgment upon Dr. tion as a Presbyterian Minister and clusion of the debate was reached, it was as mild an expression of the Synod's disapprobation of his supposed new teachguage, without sa ig nothing. Even that the interests of the present status of passed the house unanimously, in most courteous and affectionate terms expressing to Dr. Woodrow the admiration of tions be handed by the secretary to Mr. his brethren. If there was any intolerance in all this-any in a vote of disapproval of a certain form of instruction in our own Seminary-any in having honest convictions and kindly expresss ing them-expressing them in behalf of the Institution we are pledged to protect, | inally projected by thinking men whos then we must turn about and ask what attention was attracted by the phenome-

It is, we think, common to men andmay be either: A bigoted fixity of religious men that will not endure the opinions of scientific men, or a bigoted fixity of scientific men that will not endure the opinions of religious men. Religion may be intolerant of science, and science may be intolerant of religion. May and the Church be denied the privilege the introduction of one of her theories? theory is hostile to a religious doctrine and to say so? And, if this conviction happen that this spirit of intolerance could not be checked in fair and open debate?

It is a sort of tacit verdict of the world that intolerance is an attribute of the ignorant party, and the Church has been assigned her position in that party. Hence her opposition to any new idea has been styled "odium theologicum;" and hence, also, many of her friends have imperceptibly slid in their sympathies over to the party that seems to be the Church have allowed their sympathies to go over to the side of scientific to sound doctrine, it is a proof that the Church has been very tolerant, too tolbeen too soon. Her toleration of the advance of new philosophical opinions within her pale during the last 50 years. in other forms beside that of evolution; wake up now to a recognition of the fact is not only not intolerant, but she would

The cry evermore is that we are fighting evolution, and that the Church is research. The truth is, that the Church is in such complete sympathy with give them encouragement has already allowed a vernacular creed to grow up will be for both his harvester and gin, among her members in the place of por- there are a number of places that would tions of her written creed, that are now give a handsome bonus for the establishregarded as almost obsolete. Whether this be wise or not it demonstrates that the Church is extremely tolerant of scientific progress. That the church has incurred the "stain" and reproach of intolerance by the late movement depends upon the standpoint whence that judge ment is pronounced. If popular opinion pronounces that the Church has incurred a stain, there is a higher judgment; and we think, it will, ere long, prove to be the honor of the Southern Presbyterian Church to have incured that reproach.

Tobacco Raising in South Carolina.

"Richland," the wide-awake Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, communicates to that paper the intelligence that "a number of farmers in the upper part of the State will experiment this year in tobacco culture. They believe that they have lands admirably adapted to this crop, and will test it fully under the direction of men thoroughly informed in all matters relating to this crop. Col. T. J. Moore of Spartanburg County, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of the up-country, will plant fifty acres railroads, no rattle of machinery, no and cultivate the crop under instructions noise of any kind, except the beating of from a Virginian of long experience. If

The Midland Railroad.

Nothing published in the News for a long time has aroused as much interest in this city as the announcement of the arrival of Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, and the meeting of the directors of the Greenville and Laurens Railroad. The people generally felt that they were at last face to face with a question of vital importance to the city and that the time and circumstances demanded the most earnest and careful consideration. The railroad question was the leading one everywhere, and those who favor the union of the Greenville and Laurens with the Georgia Central and those who favor combination with the Midland discussed the advantages and disadvantages all know it has been impossible to check of the respective plans with absence of the spirit of intolerance," he classifies heat and prejudice, and proved the general disposition to be guided only by the

best possible judgment. The great proponderance of sentiment seems to be in favor of the Midland connection, but the minority is strong and Very few, however, dissented from the opinion that if any assurance can be given by the Midland of an extension over the mountains it will be to Greenville's interest to back it with all she can command. Capt. Courtenay met the directors of

the Greenville and Laurens and a number of prominent citizens at the office of Isaac M. Bryan at half-past 10 o'clock amount claimed is not justly due, then yesterday, Alex. McBee, Hamlin Beattie, Wm. Wilkins and Mayor Townes being among those present beside the directors. There was an informal conference lasting an hour and a half, during which views were interchanged and questions asked and answered on all sides. The twelve directors then met at the office of T. Q. Donaldson, adjourned, after a session of two hours, until the evening, and met again at 7 o'clock, remaining until as are herein provided for persons mak-The policy of the road for the immediate future was discussed carefully and elaborately, Capt. Courtenay being again present by invitation.

The following resolution was finally

adopted: "Resolved, That this Board has heard with great interest and satisfaction the intention, scope and possibilities of the proposed Midland Railroad company, and Woodrow's opinion, then under question, that we concur in the opinion that it is as a theological heresy. Every precaution | to the interest of the counties of Laurens was observed to keep intact his reputaville, that the Greenville and Laurens railroad line, now graded, be made a part Doctor of Divinity; and when the con- of the Midland railroad, on equitable terms, when that company is organized and a sufficient amount of stock subscribed to assure the success of the enterprise the terms and conditions of such consoli ing as was possible to the English lan- dation to be agreed upon hereafter, and after this, a complimentary resolution this company demand prompt action on the part of the corporators of the Midland

> "That a certified copy of these resolu Courtenay."

It is understood that this action is satisfactory to Capt. Courtenay as the representative of the corporators of the Midland Road. His visit here was for the purpose of obtaining a basis on which to work and that is secured by the resolu tion. It is stated that the road was orig nally low price of steel rail and other railroad material and supplies. They concluded that now is the time to build a road from Charleston to the interior if such a road ever is to be. The purpose is to form an alliance between Charleston and the upper Counties and to build the road in the quickest possible time between Greenville and Columbia, with the ultimate purpose of further alliances to extend to Asheville. It is estimated that the road from Greenville to Columbia can be built for \$1,000,000 or \$1,100,000 From Columbia to Charleston there two river lines, with either or both of which satisfactory traffic arrangements

can be made. The success or failure of the road is The success or failure of the road is time displayed a disposition to declare now practically left with Charleston. If their independence of Mr. Blaine; but she sufficiently supplements what can as the lion is stronger than the whelps, Counties there is nothing in the way of success. Mayor Courtenay seems to be confident that with the assurancee of liberal support in this section there will be little difficulty in obtaining what is perament can content himself in a needed from below .- Greenville News.

A Lesson for Charleston. The Mason cotton harvester and gin

have stood the test and trial and examinations which leave little doubt of their universal adoption. Nothing so important to agriculture has occurred since the invention of the McCormick reaper. The two machines, the picker and the gin, will revolutionize cotton culture, and will have a very important bearing on the race question in the Southern States. There is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. When Mr. McCormick, who was at the time living honored with literary favor. If it be in Rockbridge County, Virginia, had true that a great many of the friends of perfected his invention he deemed it expedient to establish the works for its manufacture in Chicago, where he and other members of his family went to retheories, at the expense of their loyalty side. In the then condition of things, and looking to the fields in which hi reapers were chiefly to operate, he doubtless decided wisely for his own interest. erant: and the late expression of her But think for a moment what it would convictions through the Synods has not have been worth to Richmond, and to Virginia, if he had chosen this city instead of Chicago for his workshops, These shops now occupy twenty-four acres, and give employment to more than 1,600 men. They turned out last has been an expensive toleration; and to year 54,841 machines, and during the wake up now to a recognition of the fact from the time of his removal from Virginia, they were the means of building be recreant to her trust if she were not up a fortune for him of over \$20,000,000. What they have brought to Chicago in the meantime it would not be easy to estimate. Now the idea we wish to suggest to Mr. Mason and his friends is that intolerant of free inquiry and scientific while he has done something of immense value to the South by his inventions, he may enhance that value materially taking care that the profits of making science in all her findings, that she is his machines shall also enure to the almost ready to endorse theories that South. It will not be difficult for him to have not yet been demonstrated; and to find a favored location for both manufacture and distribution, and if we do not much over-estimate the demand there

ment of the works .-- Richmond, Va., Industrial South. Big One Horse Farming.

Mr. William M. Walker, who cultivated a one horse farm the past season, about a mile West of Yorkville, sent Commissioner Butler the following statement of

his expenses and receipts:
18 acres in cotton yielded 7,269 pounds of lint, which brought him \$671.61; 480 bushels cotton seed at 181 cents, \$88.80; 10 acres in oats, 600 bushels, at 60 cents, \$360; 5 acres in corn, 200 bushels, at 75 cents, \$150; 1,500 bundles of fodder, at \$1.50 cents per hundred, \$22.50; 4 acres in wheat, 44 bushels, at 90 cents, \$39.60 cents. Total receipts \$1,302.51.

Paid for 1,000 bushels cotton seed, at 15c., \$150; 2 tons acid phosphate, at \$18.50, \$37; hire and board of one regular hand \$180; extra labor \$75; for use of horse and feed \$100; for picking cotton \$108,93; blacksmithing \$10. Total expenses \$660.93. Net profit \$671.58. The cotton seed was broadcasted on stubble land and turned under last December with a two horse plow. The acid was put in at planting time. Ordi-

- We regret to learn that Mr. E. R. Horton, of Liberty Station, while handling a pistol two or three days ago, accidently discharged it, shooting off two

nary cultivation.

Enforcing Agricultural Liens.

The following is the text of an Act passed at the recent session of our Legislature amending the Lien Law. The Act explains itself, and is as follows: An Act authorizing Trial Justices to

issue warrants for the enforcement of Agricultural Liens in certain cases. SECTION 1. That when any person shall have made advances for agricultural purposes and shall have secured a Lien upon the crop or crops of the person to whom such advances may be made, according to the provisions of law relating to agricultural Liens, and the amount of such advances do not exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be lawful for any Trial Justice of the County in which such Lien is indexed, upon the production of said Lien, and proofs required in cases where Clerks of the Court may issue warrants, to issue his warrant directed to a Constable or the Sheriff of the County, requiring him to seize said crop or crops, and after due notice sell the same for cash and apply the net proceeds thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in extinguishment of said Lien; Provided, that if the person to whom such advances have been made shall give notice in writing within ten days after such seizure, accompanied with an affidavit to the effect that the the Trial Justice issuing the warrant shall, at the expiration of twenty days, decide an issue which shall be made up, in which the person who may have made such advances shall be the actor.
SEC. 2. That every landlord leasing

the right to enforce his Lien for rent in the same manner, upon the same conditions and subject to the same restrictions ing advances for agricultural purposes. SEC. 3. That this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent Clerks of the Court of the several Counties of the State from issuing warrants to enforce agricultural Liens in all cases now provided for

Blaine's New Ambition.

WASHINGTON, January 3.-It is but natural that great curiosity should be manifested respecting Mr. Blaine's occupations, aspirations, hopes and doings while domiciled at the national capital, as well as the underlying motives for the reoccupation of Washington.
But two months remain of President

Arthur's term, and it will be Mr. Blaine's particular pleasure to make these brief eight weeks as uncomfortable as possible to his administration. He will scheme for the rejection of the Spanish, Mexican and Nicaragua treaties, not only because their underlying policy is repellant to that advanced by him while Secretary of State, but because he is averse to the aggrandizement of any glory which may possibly attach to their consummation through the efforts of the President and Secretary Frelinghuysen.

The possible election of President Arthur to the Senate as the successor of reflection to Mr. Blaine. He had undoubtedly builded upon the hope that the ides of March would chronicle the permanent retirement of President Arthur from public life, at least for many years to come, and that the Arthur dynasty would pass into the intangible as a necessary sequence to his deprivation of Meantime, should nothing more favorable present, he would be returned to the Senate from the "Dirigo" State, to succeed Mr. Hale, whose term expires in 1887, in the very middle of President Cleveland's official life.

Mr. Blaine permitted Mr. Hale's election to the Senate to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, and opened the Senate gateway | the board it seems impossible to have to Mr. Free, who succeeded him when he resigued to accept the portfolio of State under the Garfield administration. These two Senators, however, have from time to be given and subscribed in the upper it is quite likely the king of the Maine forest will reach out his strong paw next year and place it upon the first senatorship within his grasp. It is a fallacy to suppose that a man of Mr. Blaine's temprivate station, for, while that may have been the Roman post of honor, Mr. Blaine has too many irons in the fire and too large a supply of recoupments to permit political emasculation in the prime of his years.

Helping General Grant.

NEW YORK, January 2 .- Mr. George W. Childs, on his arrival in this city, had a long conference with General Grant relative to the \$100,000 fund which a number of the general's rich friends are raising to clear off his indebtedness to William H. Vanderbilt for the big loan that was swallowed up in the Grant & Ward failure. It is now known that the whole amount necessary to meet the claim of which Mr. Vanderbilt himself voluntarily knocked off \$60,000, has already been practically pledged. All that now remains is to arrange matters so that in case the courts decide that General Grant was a regular partner in the defunct firm, the other creditors will not be able to levy on the war relics and real estate. It was to effect this protective measure that Mr. Childs spent all his labors. The committee who have charge of the subscription propose to pay Mr. Vanderbilt \$100,000, but instead of giving General Grant a quit claim the securities will be held by them as a sort of trust fund during General Grant's lifetime. The \$250,000 annuity fund that George Jones, of the New York Times, raised is administered in this way, and cannot be touched by any creditors or claimants.

General Grant went out of doors on Wednesday for the first time in many days. He visited a friend at the Fifth avenue hotel, and hobbled to his room on crutches. His face looked pale and careworn, and he appeared depressed. The movement for raising \$100,000 to relieve place in Cleveland's cabinet, and that General Grant from the mortgage liability has taken practical shape. Cyrus W. Field received to-day from D. B. Wesson, of Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., a check for \$1,000 as his contribution toward the fund being raised for the relief of General Grant.

WASHINGTON, January 2 .- A prominent government official says that when in New York a few days ago, he learned that five physicians had been called in consultation to examine the state of General Grant's health, and had arrived Methodist Church at Grand Rapids, at the conclusion that the General was at present completely broken down physically, and he required absolute rest.

Is Wilkes Booth Dead?

The Globe Publishing Company of Washington, D. C., have in press a small volume giving a history of the assassination of Lincoln and of the relations of many distinguished persons to that event and to Booth. Much of the book is designed to show that Booth still lives, and that the reward of \$100,000 proffered by Stanton enabled Booth to escape. In other words, the man whom Booth hired to accompany Harold from the bridge over the East Branch, and who was killed in the barn near the Rappahannock, was never seen or identified, except by those who shared among themselves the \$100,-000. The writer of the volume insists that Booth is now with El Mahdi, as shown by extracts from letters from the Soudan recently published in the London

- The new Kimball House in Atlanta

A Sad Warning.

Mr. Benjamin T. Moore, a young man

who had been employed in the city as a dry goods clerk, died about half-past 2 p. m. yesterday, of mania-a-polu, in the 24th year of his age. Mr. Moore was a victim of excessive alcoholic indulgence. Tuesday evening, the 23d instant, he left the store of Mimnaugh & Co., where he was employed, went to his room at the Central House and there remained until about 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, when he jumped from his window on the second floor, while suffering with delirium tremens. He received no injury from his leap. Mr. Coleman, the County Jailer and brother in-law of deceased, took Mr. Moore to the Jailer's apartments and summoned a physician on Sunday morning, who did all that was possible for the relief of the young man, but without avail, as he began sinking Monday night, Mr. Moore was at one time the most reliable salesman in the employ of Mimnaugh & Co., and was entrusted with the business of the Chester house during the absence of the head of the firm, but his unfortunate love of strong drink bore him down. The deceased was a son o Dr. Benjamin Moore, a resident of Columbia many years ago .- Columbia Register, December 31.

Cleveland and Hurd.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 2 .- Governor Cleveland said last night to an associated press reporter, that the statement made by Mr. Hurd, at Cincinnati, that he was president of a free trade club, was not true. The governor further states lands for agricultural purposes shall have that he had never been connected in any way with any such organization. Toledo, O., January 2.-In relation

to the circulated report as to an assertion made by him in reference to the connection of Governor Cleveland with a free trade club, Hon. F. H. Hurd says that he had a private conversation in a private room with a few friends in Cincin-nati, in which the policy of the new administration as to the tariff reform was discussed. In that conversation Mr. Hurd said he thought Governor Cleve-land would be found in sympathy with the views of the majority of the Democratic party on that point. As a circumstance he stated that he had been in formed by a prominent citizen of Buffalo that the organization of the free trade club in that city took place in the office of the law firm of which Governor abandonment of his Augusta home and Cleveland was a member. Mr. Hurd never intended to be understood as say ing that Governor Cleveland was then connected with a free trade organization, as he had no information upon the subject from that gentleman, nor from anyone, except as herein stated. The conversation was supposed to be a purely private one among a party of gentlemen.

South Carolina's Vote.

about this evening that Mr. B. H. Rut ledge, Jr., the electoral messenger of the State, had telegraphed from Washington for his credentials, and that on account of his not having them the electoral vote Senator Lapham is a very disagreeable of the State could not be delivered in accordance with law. It was ascertained that Mr. Rutledge did telegraph on Saturday to Senator Hampton, who was then in Columbia, asking that credentials be forwarded him. Senator Hampton left for Washington that evening.

A duplicate return of the electoral vote must be delivered by the messenger to the President of the Senate by the first Wednesday in January, the 7th instant, and credentials are necessary to their proper delivery by the messenger. In the absence of other information it is believed that the electoral board forgot

to make the credentials. As they must be signed by a majority of the member of by Wednesday.

The law prescribes that of the returns sent by messenger be not delivered to the President of the Senate by the time prescribed he is required to procure from the United States Judge of the District in which the electors met the duplicate copy furnished him by the electors. The vote of the State will be counted, but it may have to be accomplished by this round about method.

- Somebody manufactured a story recently to the effect that an iron box containing \$47,000 in Spanish coins had been found by parties digging on an island in the Susquehanna River, near Danville, Pa. A dispatch from the latter point says: "Imagine the surprise of the people here a a few days ago on the arrival of two well-to do looking men from Phile delphia, who called to establish a claim to the property. They represented that their great-grandparents, while traveling down the Susquehanna in 1749, were attacked near the island where the box was said to have been discovered by Indians; that the white people were murdered and the box of coin carried on the island, They were laughed at, and told that the story was only a hoax. This they would not believe, and employed a lawyer to secure to them their rights. They were finally convinced of the folly of their errand, and gladly got out of

town." - Christmas Day, two boys-Robert H. Brown, the son of Frank Brown, de ceased, and Joseph R. Brown, the son of Willis J. Brown-near Zoar, in Concord Township, got into a playful scuffle in Mr. Willis Brown's dining-room just as some of the family were about sitting down to dinner. Before the scuffle commenced, Joseph had an open knife in his hand, and he continued holding it, when one noticing it, and thinking he might hurt himself, told him to put it up. Just then, and before he could shut the knife, he stumbled backward and fell, with the open knife pointing upward, and Robert, falling on him, was fatally stabbed and died in a few moments. The Coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the above. - Watchman and

- Speaker Carlisle's friends declare that he has never had any ambition for a the only political honor he has in view is the speakership of the next house, for which he is already a pronounced candidate. It is also said that Carlisle will be put forward for the first vacancy that shall occur on the Supreme Court and that his dream is to become chief Justice. - John Lowder, of Ottawa, Canada,

while on his dying bed last week confessed having committed a murder for which his son was hanged two years ago. - The building fund of the African Mich., was lost at faro by two of the trus-

— Gladstone must have seven and one-half hours sleep every night—seven without that extra thirty minutes won't do, he says.

- Mrs. Tom Thumb has abandoned her attempted show business in disgust, She drew the line on a loss of \$1,100, and went home a sadder and wiser little widow.

PRINCE & VANDIVER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. ANDERSON, - - S, C. OFFICE-On Whitner Street, over Book Store of G. W. Fant & Son, oppo-site Auditor's Office.

Dangerous Bridge. THE County Commissioners hereby no-

Jan 8, 1885

tifies the public of the dangerous condition of Dunham's Bridge over Saluda River. JOSHUA JAMESON, A. Q. NORRIS, W. J. ROBINS. Commissioners Anderson County.

SHINGLES

ANOTHER County heard from Lumber Business.

All parties who contemplate building this year will find it to their interest to see me before me their interest to see me before making any trades for their Lumber.
Shingles, Brick, Dressing, Dray-Ξ ng, &c. I can save you money .
All orders promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see me at Blue Ridge JAS. E. BARTON.

DRESSING and DRAYING. Jan 8, 1885

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Of-Sutherland, Esq., in the Town of Belton, where he can always be found when not professionally engaged.

J. C. HARRIS, M. D. Jan 8, 1884

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Smith, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on 10th day of February, 1885, for a Final Settlement of said Estate. tlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as A.dministrator.

M. G. SMITH, Adm'r.

MONEY TO LEND. IN SUMS OF

Five Hundred Dollars

A ND upwards, on improved Farming Lands for five years. Interest is 10 per cent, and no commissions charged. Borrower pays for expenses of making necessary papers. Loans made for five years, with the privilege of paying in instalments, or in one payment to suit borrower. For particulars, apply to

FILANK. C. WHITNER.

JNO. B. PALMER & SON, Columbia, S. C.

Jan 8, 1885

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WE will sell to the highest bidder ow SALESDAY IN FEBRUARY next, all the property of M. D. Kennedy, deceased, in the late Firm of Kennedy & McIntyre, consisting of— GROCERIES, SHOPE SHOES.

NOTIONS, Etc.
All persons having demands against the late Firm are requested to present the same, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Firm will pay up at once to the surviving part-ner. JOHN McGRATH, M. KENNEDY

Ex'rs. Est. M. D. Kennedy, dec'd.

Notice to Trespassers.

stock to trespiss upon the lands of the un-dersigned. Any one disregarding this notice will be prosecuted at law.

J. W. BOWIE, T. A. STEVENSON, J. W. STEVENSON, C. M. SHERARD,

J. W. SHERARD, D. J. SHERARD, J. J. McCURRY,

LL persons are hereby notified not to the lands of the undersigned, Any person

or persons disregarding this notice will be MRS. MARGARET CARLISLE.

J. B. BIMPSON, H. H. ACKER, MRS. F. A. BELLOTTE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm heretofore existing under the

day of February, as the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer of the law for collection after that date.

J. D. MAXWELL,

OF THE

A T Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of husiness December, 20th 1884: RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts...

Overdrafts...... U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation Other stocks, bends and mortgages.

Due from approved reserve agents.

Due from other National Banks.

Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures.

Current Expenses and Taxès paid....

ractional paper currency, nickels, pen

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in.

...\$328,554 84 COUNTY OF ANDERSON. SS: I, J. A. BROCK, Cashler of the above named

Correct—Attest
GEO. W. FANT,
JOSEPH N. BROWN,
S. BLECKLEY,
Jan 8, 1885
26

CLERK'S CASH REPORT.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY In the Common Pleas, 1st day January, 1885_

RECEIVED of John W. Daniels, retiring Clerk, drafts for four thousand seven hundred and ninty-six 50-100 dollars, on account of the distributive shares, and of the costs, heirs, devises, &c., in the following causes, estates, &c., to wit : Estate of D. Flichardson......

K. Breazeale ... Hayden Brock.... E. B. Benson..... Thomas Bennet..... Isaze and Susan Cannon. Jane C. Gordon Rotert Giles...... Dr. C. L. Gaillard.... S. J. Hammond..... Chas. Haynie 168 00 Archibald Keaton John S. Lawton ... Thomas Leverett. Thomas Milford J. E. McClure..... Thomas Orr James Orr S. & E. Pepper .. Rev. A. W. Ross.. W. L. Smith..... B. F. Sloan .. Kelly Sullivan...... John B. Sloan 200 11 Isaac Timms ... 529 09 L. A. Williams. J N. Whittaker vs. E. G. Brown Webb vs. Guyton. 50 00

Wilson vs. Robinson Wm. Rodgers..... Sarah Pepper \$4,796 50

M. P. TRIBBLE, C. C. P.

.LL persons are hereby warned not tohunt, fish, ride over, or allow their

Jan 8, 1885 Notice to Trespassers.

frim name of Maxwell & Sloan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th day of August, 1884. All persons indebted to the Firm are hereby notified to call and settle with J. D. Maxwell before the first

Jan 8, 1885 REPORT OF THE CONDITION

National Bank of Anderson,

\$328,554 84

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ss:

Bank, do solemrly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. BROCK, Cashler. Subscribed and sworn to before me this Srd day of January, 1885. WM. S. BROWN, Notary Public.